



# 3RD DRIVES ACROSS CZECH FRONTIER



**Child Victims of Nazis:** An American soldier looks on with horror at the bodies of two children, one a mere baby, in a mass grave in a Nazi concentration camp at Nordhausen, Germany, found when the Yanks captured this area. [Stories on Page 5.]

## Patton Cuts Reich in Two; 9th Captures Magdeburg

PARIS, April 18 (UP).—The American Third Army, completing its drive across the waist of Germany, invaded Czechoslovakia today and advanced three miles into that country, 600 miles beyond the Normandy beaches where the Allies landed 317 days ago.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tanks and infantry smashed over the frontier at several points near the town of Asch, in one of the four parts of Czechoslovakia awarded to Adolf Hitler at the 1938 Munich conference.

While the invasion split Germany proper, other powerful Allied armies were hammering toward Dresden and a junction with the Red Army to make the bisecting of the Reich complete.

On the Elbe River front, the American Ninth Army captured Magdeburg after a 22-hour battle. They found all four Elbe bridges destroyed, but did seize \$70,000,000 in Reichsmarks and silver coins in the Magdeburg branch of the Reichsbank.

### 20 MILES TO HAMBURG

British armored forces smashing across the Lueneburger Heath to the north drove within 20 miles of Hamburg as pilots reported a naval evacuation of that great port. Other British forces plunging for the Elbe on a 30-mile front below Hamburg crashed into Lueneburg, only eight miles from the river.

The U. S. First Army battled 30,000 Nazis in the Reich's fifth city of Leipzig, driving to the west bank of the Elster Canal, and the American Seventh Army fought into the Nazi shrine city of Nuerenberg from three directions against fierce opposition.

Behind the eastward drive, the Canadian First Army reached the Issel Meer (Zuider Zee) in the area some 30 miles east of Amsterdam, pinning a number of Germans against floodwaters unloosed when the Nazis dynamited the sea locks at Muiden, six miles east of Amsterdam.

British planes pounded a German flight by sea across the Issel Meer toward Amsterdam, hitting 29 barges and 13 other ships.

### RUHR CAPTIVES

The total of German prisoners taken from the Ruhr reached 309,484 as troops of the First and Ninth armies battled in Duesseldorf. (Radio Luxembourg said that resistance in Duesseldorf, Wuelfrath and Tatingen ceased last midnight.)

The invasion of Czechoslovakia, sixth European country entered by the western allies, was made by Brig. Gen. Herbert Ernest's 90th Infantry Division led by Sherman tanks at 9:55 a.m. The drive put Patton's forces within 99 miles of Prague and 70 miles of Pilsen, through which lead the last circuitous rail and highway routes connecting the northern Reich with a 25,000 square mile area south of the steel wedge driven through Germany.

To the north, other Patton tank and infantry spearheads were battling around and toward Chemnitz, hub of important communications routes to Prague and Pilsen. The Fourth Armored Division was battling around Chemnitz and was meeting fierce enemy fire along a line from a point two miles west of the city to Aureswalde, two miles north.

## Prestes Wins Amnesty

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LUIS CARLOS PRESTES



BRAZIL'S PRESIDENT VARGAS

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## Clayton Defends Tariff Plan

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Supported by Truman

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## Nazi Mass Murders On Eve of Defeat

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# Prestes Gets Amnesty After 8 Years in Brazil Prison

**• RIO DE JANEIRO, April 19 (UP).—President Getulio Vargas today decreed amnesty for all political prisoners. The Vargas measure would grant amnesty to 148 prisoners—130 Communists and 18 members of the Integralistas (fascists)—who were detained in the years from 1935 to 1938. Among those who will benefit by the decree were Luis Carlos Prestes,**

## Brazil's Knight of Hope

By HELEN SIMON

Luis Carlos Prestes, Brazil's Knight of Hope, was arrested in March, 1936, at the height of Nazi-inspired terror against the National Liberation Alliance, which he headed.

Since that date, democrats throughout the world have never ceased to campaign that Prestes might go free.

This man, whose name has become synonymous with hope for democracy in the largest South American nation, was born in January, 1898. After a military education he became an officer, and in 1922 was blacklisted for having helped to organize an abortive revolt of young officers against foreign imperialists and their corrupt Brazilian puppets.

The famous "Prestes Column" came into being two years later when the young captain led some 2,000 guerilla fighters, in a march across 27,000 square miles of Brazilian backlands. All races and nations were represented in the heroic band which bought freedom and democracy wherever it came. Brazil's enslaved peasants and workers protected Prestes and his men in their great trek from southwest to northeast across the country's wild interior.

Finally, in February, 1927, its ranks thinned by the fierce onslaught of government troops, the Prestes column crossed into Bolivia.

Years of exile followed, in Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay. Prestes was never forgotten by the people of Brazil and in 1930 Getulio Vargas offered him huge sums and high posts if he would lend him his prestige.

Prestes, not to be bought, warned his people that Vargas was serving the interests of imperialists and feudal landlords, and after Vargas' coup d'etat in October, 1930, branded the new regime as a bloody dictatorship.

## BECOMES A COMMUNIST

While in exile, Prestes joined the Communist Party of Brazil and studied the ways that other peoples had won their freedom, preparing to lead his people to victory against fascism.

Prestes returned to Brazil and in January, 1935, there arose the National Liberation Alliance which rapidly won the support of democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-fascist organizations, of trade unions, liberals, Socialists, Communists, intellectuals. At tremendous meetings throughout the land, Prestes was elected honorary president of this Alliance.

The Alliance's membership grew to over one million. The dictatorship was shaken.

Vargas set the bloody green-shirted fascist Integralistas against the Alliance. In July, 1935, it was declared illegal. Hundreds were jailed, army and navy officers punished or discharged, soldiers arrested

when they refused to fire on demonstrating workers.

Mass indignation broke loose spontaneously in November, 1935. Vargas' provocation had its desired result. In Natal and Pernambuco, garrisons joined civilians in armed struggle. For four days a revolutionary government held power in the northeast.

The rebellion was crushed. Hundreds were murdered, 17,000 jailed. And in March, 1936, came the most terrible blow: the Knight of Hope himself was tracked down, jailed.

Vargas, riding high, established his fascist "Estado Novo" in 1937. For years he was deaf to pleas for amnesty.

Then in August, 1942, the international situation brought about Brazil's declaration of war against the Axis.

Prestes, from his prison cell, urged, Brazilians to unite against fascism, and that freedom of speech and organization be granted.



Carrying the Soviet Union's hammer and sickle national emblem this column of Russian former slave laborers begins the long journey home from the Nazi Reich.

# Soviets Win 30 Moravia Towns; Mum on Berlin Drive

**LONDON, April 18 (UP).—The nightly Soviet communique reported that second Ukrainian Army troops had captured Arjhrad five miles south of Brno and more than 30 other Moravian towns. In Austria, the Soviets captured Mistelbach 27 miles northeast of Vienna and several other towns, while in East Prussia German remnants were driven on to a tiny sandspit terminating at the port of Pillau west of Königsberg. The Red Army captured 8,730 prisoners in this pocket, while Soviet naval planes sank eight German transports totaling 46,000 tons at Pillau and in the open Baltic to the west. Two destroyers were sunk by Soviet surface action.**

The "Free Germany" transmitter in Moscow, urging the German Army to quit fighting because the Reich was collapsing about them, said Soviet troops due east of Berlin were "only some hundred kilometers"—62 miles—from American advance positions.

Moscow dispatches pointed out that the four strongest Soviet Army groups—the First, Second and Third

White Russian and the First Ukrainian—were operating under a security blackout. Soviet front dispatches, while bare of details, spoke of fighting "in the Berlin direction."

The Soviet newspaper Red Fleet said today that Soviet Troops were fighting within sight of burning Berlin.

The dispatch made no direct reference to the Nazi-reported Berlin-bound offensive nor did it locate advance Soviet positions. The Germans said that Soviet armies were only 14 miles from the capital.

The Berlin radio said that on the third day of the full-scale offensive, Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army group managed to push a seven-mile-wide wedge toward Berlin between Wulkow and Sieversdorf.

Sieversdorf is only 14 miles east of the Berlin metropolitan limits.

## Aguirre to Attend Frisco Conference

**LONDON, April 18 (UP).—The French Telegraph Service reported today that Jose Antonio Aguirre, president of the autonomous Basque Republic, planned to attend the San Francisco conference to enlist support for Spanish republicans.**

# Moscow Sees Surrender of Papen, Nazi Gold Cache as Booby Trap

By JOHN GIBBONS  
Wireless to the Daily Worker

**MOSCOW, April 18.**—Moscow shares the general opinion that ex-Reichschancellor Franz von Papen, now in Allied hands, deserted the sinking Nazi ship in an attempt to continue from captivity his long record of nefarious dealings.

His surrender, said Pravda, can be "regarded as a sign of Hitler's crash" and, on the other hand, "testifies to the fact that the German monopolists who put Hitler and the general staff into power... are getting ready to start again from the very beginning."

Soviet observers also sharply denounced a declaration published in the United States by German Social Democrats opposing the Yalta decision that Germany must repair the damage it has wrought.

Konstantin Hoffman wrote in

## Briton Indicates Papen Not on Criminal List

British Minister of State Richard K. Law implied yesterday that Franz von Papen, pre-Hitler Reichschancellor, is not on the Allied list of war criminals.

Law replied to questions in Parliament that it is a matter for consideration whether von Papen—now in Allied hands—would be on the list, which he said must remain secret for security reasons.

Pravda that the Social Democrats are seeking to preserve the military-economic basis of German industrialists, as after the World War I.

Trud, trade union organ, reported that the Social Democrats intend to circulate their "undermining propaganda" among American trade unionists.

"We do not doubt that American trade unionists will reject these recipes for saving German imperialism," Trud commented.

Hoffman suggested that the Germans deliberately placed their 100-

ton cache of gold in the Allied path. The capture by the American Third Army of the Merkers salt mine and its tons of Reichsbank gold bullion early this month was termed by the article the result of "a timely transfer from Berlin to one of the towns lying on the route of the advanced Allied armies."

Hoffman said that Von Papen in 1943 had informed a Tokyo friend of the plans of German monopolists in the event of defeat. These plans, the commentator said, included an effort of German industrialists to get foreign financial support.

# Ratify Mexican Oil Pact

**WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—President Truman today nailed the vote as unmistakable evidence that it "stands firmly in support" of the government's Good Neighbor policy.**

He said in a statement that the Senate gave strong assurance that it is solidly behind "the established government policy to deal with our good neighbors on the basis of simple justice, equity, friendly understanding and practical cooperation."

Special to the Daily Worker

**WASHINGTON, April 18.**—The Senate yesterday ratified the water treaty with Mexico by 76 to 10, thus solving one of the most aggrieved issues in Mexican-American relations.

The treaty had been signed on Feb. 3, 1944, and had awaited the Senate's ratification all this time. This caused fears about the Good Neighbor policy below the Rio Grande.

Provisions are that Mexico gets up to 1,700,000 acre-feet of water from the Colorado River basin when she needs it, while the United States will take 350,000 acre-feet of water from the Rio Grande, below Fort Quitman, Texas.

Opponents of the treaty, mostly from the big power interests in California, forced several minor reservations, which must now be accepted by the Mexican legislature.

But the treaty passage assures the Mexican people of ample water when needed, and demonstrates in a concrete way the cooperation of the two countries.

# New USSR Note On Polish Issue

**WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius revealed today that he had received a new note from the Soviet Union dealing with the Polish problem, and it was understood it contained a renewed request that the Allies invite the Soviet-sponsored Polish provisional government to the San Francisco Security Conference.**

It was the second Soviet request for admission of the present Warsaw government. The first was refused by the United States and Great Britain.

It also became known that the entire Big Three Commission for Poland was flying here from Moscow for the weekend meeting of Stettinius, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden and Soviet Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov.

Stettinius said the meeting should not be considered the first of the formal quarterly Foreign Ministers' meetings planned at the Yalta Conference. He confirmed that they would devote most of their time to the Polish issue.

# GOP Senators Meet Truman

**WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—Eight Republican Senators called on President Truman today to express their good wishes and offer to confer with him at any time as his "loyal opposition."**

The delegation was headed by Sen. Robert A. Taft (Ohio) who said the group went to the White House "to tender our regards and good wishes and express our willingness to have him call us in at any time on any subject."

Others in the group were Wallace H. White (Me), Kenneth S. Wherry (Neb), Warren R. Austin (Vt), Harlan J. Bushfield (SD), Eugene D. Millikin (Colo), Styles Bridges (NH) and C. Wayland Brooks (Ill).

## Christian Democrats In Turin Coalition

Italian Christian Democrats in Turin, North Italy, have joined with Socialist and Communist parties in a working coalition, the Rome Communist organ, L'Unita, revealed.





Shown at Army Headquarters here, are the first liberated American prisoners returned home. Standing from left to right are: Major Evan Tansley of New York; Captain Lea Merrill of California; 2d Lieut. Charles Perlow, of Buffalo, N. Y.; S/Sgt. Joseph F. Doprak of Pennsylvania and Private James Willis of Virginia. Seated from left to right, are: Private Robert Forkner of South Dakota; Private Earl Chisholm of Massachusetts; Private Dayton Fulkerson of Kentucky; Private Charles Blundell of Connecticut; and Private Earl Todd of Pennsylvania. —Daily Worker photo

## Freed GIs Reach U. S.; Tell Grim Story of Nazi Camp

Drawn and sunken-cheeked, with bathrobes pulled tightly around their thin bodies, the first liberated American soldiers to be returned home from German prison camps told reporters yesterday a harrowing tale of life behind Nazi barbed wire. "Quite a few died," declared medic supervisor Major Evan Tansley. "It was a case of deliberate neglect," reported Second Lieutenant Charles Perlow, who went four days before a German doctor would remove his shattered left eye.

"Limburg was the filthiest hole I've ever seen," Capt. Lea Merrill angrily related.

Driven from their hospital beds at Mitchel Field to Army Headquarters at 90 Church St., the 10 Yanks from every section of the country nonetheless displayed a spirit and humor which brought warm, relieved smiles from everybody in the crowded conference room.

"South Dakota's gonna look awfully good," grinned Pvt. Robert Forkner, a war prisoner for 104 days.

"Why, I kept gettin' smaller every day, and those lice grew bigger and bigger," red-haired Pvt. Earl Todd quipped. His face still bore scars of the severe lice infection which nearly killed him at the Heppenheim prison camp.

### MEDIC TELLS STORY

The infantrymen preferred to let their medical officer describe the miserable conditions in Hitler's so-called "hospital" prisons.

Major Tansley, 43-year-old doctor whom the Germans put in charge at Heppenheim, pulled no punches. After he was captured in December during the German counter-drive, Tansley walked to Limburg prison. There he found 300 men in straw beds without sheets or blankets. "They were in very bad shape," he said quietly. "We didn't have enough bandages, and could only apply new dressings when a patient's pus soaked through the old bandage and dripped to the floor."

The soft-spoken Tansley was shipped to Heppenheim prison Feb. 1. Wounded and well were alike on a starvation diet, he said. "They were given ersatz coffee for breakfast. At noon, we'd get peellings soup. The Germans would eat the potatoes and throw their peels into soup. Dinner-time, we'd again get this soup, or perhaps a potato instead."

A reporter naively ventured that perhaps the Germans didn't have anything else to give the prisoners. Tansley snapped back. "The Germans didn't go hungry. They had a big refrigerator full of meats and vegetables. But our men were dying at the rate of four or five a week."

Major Zeigler, the Nazi chief of staff at Heppenheim, repeatedly

### Lauds Patton Action On Nazi Horror Camp

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—Rep. Ed Cosslett (D-Tex) today praised Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., for forcing German civilians at Weimar to view the horrors of the Buchenwald contration camp.

ignored Tansley's pleas for food. When the Seventh Army crossed the Rhine and liberated Heppenheim on March 27, the German commander was "taken care of by Gen. Patch," the Yank medic officer said, as he smiled for the first time.

### Labor Leaders Off for Frisco

Daily Worker Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, April 18.—After harmonious Washington sessions, lasting several days, the administrative committee of the World Labor Conference has recessed. It will reconvene in San Francisco next week.

Philip Murray, CIO president, and visiting labor delegates, have left for the Golden Gate city.

Voting arrangements and questions of combining coordinated activity with national autonomy are being worked out.

## Ernie Pyle Killed Near Okinawa

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—Ernie Pyle, a skinny, humble little guy who wrote about the fox-hole GIs he loved, has been killed by a Japanese machine gun bullet. The common man's war correspondent died on Ie Shima, a little island off Okinawa.

Dispatches from Guam said he was singled out by a Japanese machine gunner, who killed him at 10:15 a.m. today Guam time—Tuesday night U. S. time.

President Truman, Congressmen, high Government officials, governors, generals and admirals joined GIs and gobs throughout the world in mourning for the 44-year-old Scripps-Howard columnist.

His death was announced by Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal.

The President immediately wrote a statement that a nation already grieving for its late President was "saddened again by the death of Ernie Pyle."

"No man in this war has so well told the story of the American fighting man as American fighting men wanted it told," His statement said. "He deserves the gratitude of all his countrymen."

Pyle's wife, Geraldine, received the news at her Albuquerque, N. M., home.

Word of Pyle's death was re-

ceived first in the press room at Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's headquarters on Guam. Nimitz privately expressed deep regret.

Stimson was shocked. "I feel great distress," he said. "He has been one of our outstanding correspondents. I'm so sorry."

### HOUSE GETS NEWS

Pyle's death was announced in the House by Rep. Percy Priest, (D-Tenn), a former newspaperman.

Pyle was born on a farm near Dana, Ind. His full name was Ernest Taylor Pyle, but he seldom used it. He went to Indiana University for three years but quit to become a newspaperman.

He held many honors. He was awarded the Pulitzer prize for distinguished writing during 1943. The Sons of Indiana voted him the outstanding Hoosier of the year. In October, 1944, the University of New Mexico gave him the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

## GIs' Reporter Meets Soldier's Death

By SAMUEL SILLEN

Ernie Pyle won a proud title in the war that claimed his life. He was called the GIs' correspondent. And, deservedly so, because no reporter was so close to the common soldier slugging his way toward the enemy through mud and dust.

He followed the frontline troops from North Africa and Tunisia to Sicily and Italy. He was with them on the beaches of Normandy. And he completed his mission in the Pacific.

His vivid, modest, human reports endeared him to millions. His column read like a collective letter from the boys at the front to the folks back home. And if he seldom noted the purpose and character of the war, he did communicate the living feel of it, the tough going as well as the grim courage.

His writing, which earned the Pulitzer Prize,

was simple, honest, devoid of sob-sister melodramatics. He knew how to break the tension of war by joshing at his own expense. When he left for the Pacific he wrote: "Well, all I can say is that I'm God's gift to germs. Those fungi will shoot and leap for joy when I show up. Maybe I can play the Pied Piper role—maybe the germs will all follow me when I get there and leave the rest of the boys free to fight."

A kind of Will Rogers of World War II, Ernie Pyle wrote enormously popular books. HERE IS YOUR WAR—on the African campaign—sold 972,000 copies. BRAVE MEN, with 875,000 copies, still heads the best-seller lists after six months. These books will long be read as a vital picture of how GI Joe pushed ahead to victory in World War II. America will miss Ernie Pyle.

## GOPers Attack Truman-Backed Tariff Program

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The administration's battle for the lower tariffs needed to get more foreign trade and to round out its program of world economic cooperation moved fast this week.

President Truman's call yesterday for passage of the Trade Agreements Act, giving the government authority to cut tariffs 50 per cent, was followed today by the appearance of Assistant Secretary of State William L. Clayton before a stormy session of the House Ways and Means Committee, which opened its hearings on the bill.

The storm was all on one side. Harold Knutson (R-Minn), the ranking minority member of the committee, a notorious defeatist, yelled at the tall, broad-shouldered State Department spokesman for an hour, while Clayton quietly put forward the administration's arguments for lowering the barriers to world trade.

Rising standards of living throughout the world depend on lowering these barriers, said a statement by Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., which Clayton read into the Record.

"Freedom from want," added the State Secretary . . . "is a realistic goal," if we attack "vigorously and persistently those barriers to trade which have the effect of penning up poverty within national borders."

The Trade Agreements Act, said Mr. Stettinius, takes its place with the Bretton Woods proposals and the World Food and Agriculture organization, in the structure of international economic planning on which the hopes of prosperity depend.

"Taken together, these measures," said the Secretary, are "substituting cooperation . . . for isolationism and economic warfare."

But calls for cooperation roused the fury of Republican isolationists on the Ways and Means Committee.

The hearing didn't get started for nearly a half hour while Knutson, Daniel A. Reed (R-NY), Roy O. Woodruff (R-Mich), who is almost as notorious a defeatist as Knutson, and another Republican made anti-administration speeches.

### SHADES OF HOOVER

Knutson, an old man, with a rounded, bald head, even threatened

to try to prevent Clayton from testifying at all unless he promised to tell why the standard of living was lower than it used to be before the Smoot-Hawley Republican tariffs was trimmed.

Smiles went around the Democratic segment of the curving U-shaped committee table at this, for the Smoot-Hawley tariff was set up, in 1930 during the Hoover depression.

Clayton said the "jungle" of economic warfare had made it possible for Hitler and the Japanese aggressors to plan their deadly blow. This "jungle" said Clayton, "consisted of excessive tariffs, quotas, embargoes, subsidies, licenses, exchange controls, clearing agreements, barter deals, preferences and discrimination of all kinds."

There is danger, added Clayton, that this warfare will break out again on a much bigger scale if quick action is not taken.

"It seems to me," he said, "that the peace structure is like an arch, supported by two strong columns. One column is political, one economic. If either fails the arch falls."

Knutson opened his attack by baiting Clayton about his former cotton firm's heavy investments in Brazil, which the Assistant Secretary said totaled some six or seven million dollars. Why did Clayton invest in Brazil? he asked. To make some money, replied the witness with a smile.



# Mrs. Willkie Leads Women in Pledge To 'Frisco Parley

## Hyman Gordon, Union Leader 25 Years, Still Works in Shop

Mrs. Wendell Willkie yesterday paid tribute to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and his life's work, the San Francisco Conference, as she led 1,000 women in a solemn peace pledge supporting the world security organization.

Dressed in mourning for her late husband, Wendell Willkie, she stood before a luncheon sponsored by the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Hotel Astor, as the women rose and slowly repeated after her the following words:

"We extend our most cordial greetings to the delegates of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. For the establishment of a world security organization, we solemnly pledge our wholehearted support in the interest of the peace and freedom of all nations for generations to come."

Mrs. Willkie read the pledge from a hand-painted scroll bound in dark green leather. This scroll, together with signatures of all at the luncheon, will be presented to Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius with the request that it be read at the San Francisco Conference.

Present at the luncheon were leading women writers, actresses, trade unionists, radio commentators, educators and delegates from important women's organizations. An eloquent tribute was paid to Mrs. Roosevelt by Fannie Hurst, novelist, who said:

"She represents what we women have achieved up until now, and what we must achieve in the future. Carry the symbol of Mrs. Roosevelt in your hearts."

Myrna Loy, actress, recited a poetic eulogy to the late President. Written by Howard Fast, novelist, the eulogy said: "Not with tears can he be honored, but with a San Francisco Conference which brings forth plans for a lasting peace."

Later, in a collection for the committee's educational campaign around Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks, Miss Loy contributed \$1,000.

Mrs. Fredric March, co-chairman with Mrs. Beatrice Kaufman, head of the committee's women's division, called on all Americans to defeat opponents of international security.

"The citizens of this great democracy demand that their representatives take their rightful place as leaders of the international security program which will bring peace and freedom to all nations," she said.

Seated on the dais were: Mrs. Samuel Levin, mother of the late Sgt. Meyer Levin; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute; Mady Christians, actress; Lisa Sergio and Alice Hughes, radio commentators; Mrs. Charles Tillett, chairman of the Women's Division, National Democratic Committee; Mrs. Charles Hemming, League of Women Voters; Mrs. Jo Davidson; Curtis Ritter, CIO United Office and Professional Workers; Mrs. Rose Schneiderman, Women's Trade Union League, and Dorothy Belanca, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

### Frisco Parley Rally April 25

To organize support behind President Truman and the San Francisco Conference, 32 civic, political, religious and educational organizations will hold a national rally at Carnegie Hall Wednesday evening, April 25.

Speakers will be Assistant Secretary of State Will L. Clayton, Congressman Emily Taft Douglas of Illinois, American Legion National Commander Edward Scheiberling, Ben DuBols of the Independent Bankers Association, Florence E'dredge and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

Quentin Reynolds will preside.

### Chaplin to Appeal

HOLLYWOOD, April 18 (UP).—Film Comedian Charlie Chaplin will appeal the verdict that declared him the father of Baby Carol Ann Barry, his attorney announced today.

## Perth Amboy Industry, Labor Back Charter

Special to the Daily Worker

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 18.—Employers, CIO and AFL here combined in an endorsement of the industry-labor charter, issued by Eric Johnston of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and heads of America's main union federations.

Because the Perth Amboy Evening News, with a circulation of 20,000, had completely ignored the charter, labor and industry took the unprecedented step of buying a full page advertisement to report the news and to announce their own adherence to it.

Perth Amboy signers included the Industrial Association, composed of employers, Thomas J. Kelly, president, and other officers of the AFL Central Labor Union, and David Brown, international representative of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The Industrial Association agreed to the joint action after hearing a talk by Brown. Association members include representatives of Anaconda, American Smelting and Refining Co., International Smelting and Refining Co., the Dupont Co., National Lead and other big industrial plants.

### CHICAGO ENDORSEMENT

CHICAGO, April 18.—A meeting of 250 prominent industrial, labor, public and War Department officials, brought together by District 11 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, discussed ways of implementing the labor-industry postwar harmony charter locally.

Represented were the Western Electric Co., Foote Bros., Radi-Radar Co., Belmont Radio Co., Hallcrafters Co. and Republic Drill. James McLeish of Newark, N. J., a UE general vice-president, and Mayor Edward J. Kelly were among the speakers.

### INDIANA CIO ACTS

INDIANAPOLIS, April 18.—The Indiana CIO has written Eric Johnston expressing "enthusiastic approval" of the charter as a "far-sighted step."

By BILL MARDON

In 1912, Hyman Gordon, former Ukraine school teacher, came to America. He found employment at the Alfred Bleyer & Co., paper products firm.

Thirty-three years later, many people here packed a ballroom to honor this same Hyman Gordon, president of Local 107 of the AFL International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Yes, for one-quarter of a century, this small, shy man has led his union . . . and for one-quarter of a century he's likewise continued to work as a label printer in the same Alfred Bleyer & Co.

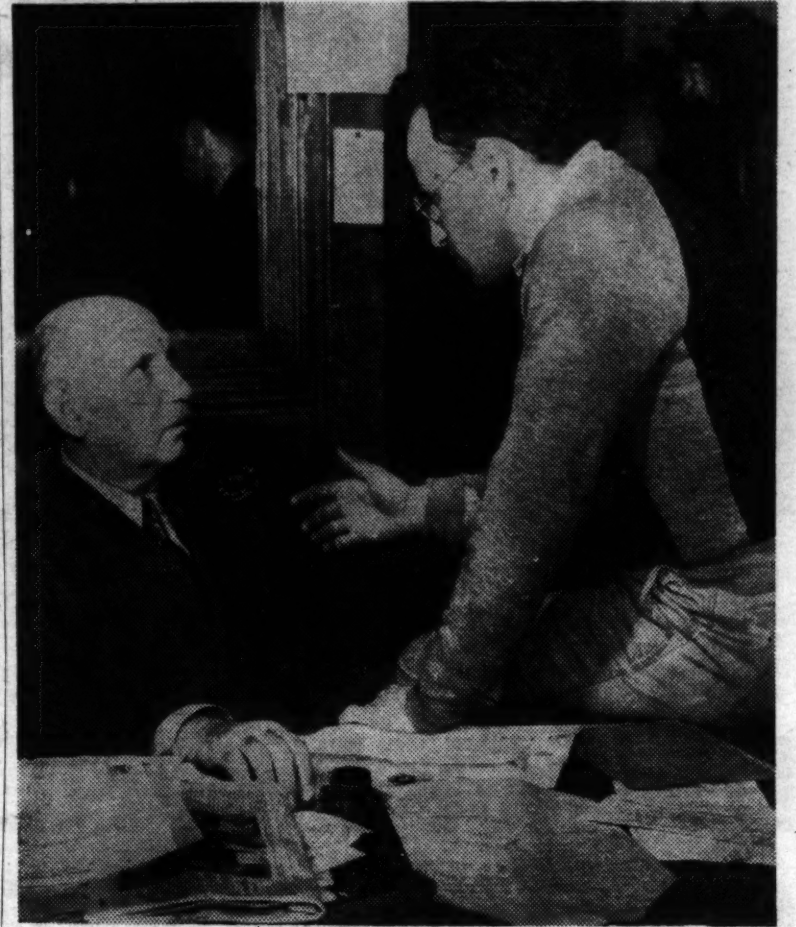
"We want our local to be run by the workers," Gordon simply explained, in the same matter-of-fact manner that he revealed his teaching diploma was taken from him in Czarist Russia because of his revolutionary activities.

Gordon organized the workers in the Alfred Bleyer firm during World War I, thus making it the first union shop in the paper goods industry. Then this union president-worker started a long career of organizing the entire industry. By early 1933, he said "we succeeded in spreading and stabilizing the union. This was capped when we signed up the biggest shop in the city, the Standard Paper Bag Co."

### THOUSAND STRONG

There are 800 members in Local 107, and 250 more in the armed forces. Gordon has played an important role in the international organization, pressing for progressive legislation at each of the biennial conventions. He's fought for unemployment insurance, recognition of the Soviet Union, CIO-AFL unity, the release of Tom Mooney and of the Scottsboro Boys, etc.

"Our local has always participated in political action," the quiet, grey-templed labor leader said. His local is a model of alert, democratic harmony.



Hyman Gordon in his office after work talking things over with Abe Smorodin, a straight cutter in one of the Local 107 shops.

—Daily Worker Photo.

mony. There are 150 Negroes in 107, and Jimcrow is taboo. All races and nationalities under Gordon's leadership have pitched in to sell war bonds, aid the Red Cross drive, and keep their uniformed union members in touch with the home front.

The paper workers, too, do important war work. "We make bags, paper plates and other items needed by the army," Gordon declared. "Some of our factories even make airplane parts."

Under Gordon's progressive helm, members of Local 107 have doubled and tripled their wages, enjoy from six to ten legal holidays per year, and pay the lowest dues in the union. Many companies have sponsored group insurance and hospitalization plans.

The last thing Gordon said when he terminated our chat was, "I hope labor-management cooperation will continue into the postwar period." And he hurried away to a meeting with his union brothers.

## Phone Strike Threat Lifted

Threat of a strike by 18,000 New York local and long distance telephone operators lifted yesterday as union officials and company representatives agreed on a formula for settlement of a wage dispute.

The agreement was announced by Henry Mayer, attorney for the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers, who said the formula would be submitted for War Labor Board approval.

Both the Federation and the Traffic Employees Association, to which local operators belong, had demanded a \$5 weekly increase. Management offered \$4 but the WLB approved only \$3 raises and workers voted last Monday to authorize a strike in protest.

After hearing pleas by Army, Navy, WLB and city officials yesterday, union leaders postponed a strike call and conferred in closed session with management officials, producing the formula now proposed. As a result, a conference called by Mayor LaGuardia which was to have been held at City Hall yesterday, was cancelled.

### 1,250 Tons of Clothing Collected in St. Louis

The first city to collect 2,500,000 pounds of clothing in the nationwide clothing drive for overseas war relief is St. Louis, Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman of the United Clothing Collection, announced last night.

Clothing campaigns, Kaiser stated, are now being conducted in a total of 6,219 American communities, with drives still being organized in other sections. Reports from local chairmen indicate that large shipments are moving to regional warehouses for reshipment overseas.

## Quill Calls Bronx Parley On OPA Enforcement

By HARRY RAYMOND

Councilman Michael J. Quill, Bronx Laborite, yesterday announced the launching of a citywide drive in support of his bill in the City Council to provide stringent penalties against deliberate black marketeers and violators of OPA ration and price regulations.

Opening broadside of the campaign will come, said Councilman Quill, from an emergency conference Monday night at Taft High School, 170 St. and Sheridan Ave., Bronx.

Called by the Michael J. Quill Association, in cooperation with the Bronx Consumer Councils, the conference will hear Paul L. Ross, chief enforcement attorney of the New York Regional OPA; Rabbi David B. Hollander; Congressman Walter A. Lynch; Dr. Helen Harris, of the Bronx Consumer Coordinating Councils; Mrs. Guy Percy Trulek, Consumers Division Department of Markets, and Councilman Quill.

The Quill OPA enforcement bill was introduced in the City Council nearly a year ago, and has since remained buried in the General Welfare Committee.

### HITS \$25 FINES

"My bill," said Quill, "is designed to put an end of present practices of permitting a black marketeer to pay a \$25 fine and continue to violate price ceilings until the next time he is brought into court. The bill would provide more effective penalties."

The measure, he explained, covers violations by dealers, wholesale and retail. It covers rationing and price control, rets and commodities.

The Quill Bill provides penalties for violators up to a maximum \$500 fine and 90 days imprisonment.

"The deliberate and chronic

violation will be far less likely to enjoy his racket with the prospect of \$500 fines and 90 days in jail facing him," said Quill. "The scope of the punishment will make it possible for magistrates to exercise judgement and discrimination between the accidental, petty violator and the deliberate racketeer."

## Negro Youth Gets 10 Years

Emilio Sanchez, Negro boy found guilty by an all-white jury recently in the Bronx County Court of raping 19-year-old Clara Sheweloff last November 11, was sentenced by Judge Lester W. Patterson yesterday to from 10 to 20 years in the State prison.

A committee of Bronx citizens immediately announced plans to file an appeal based on court records. The records are said to show strong reasons for doubting that the youth had a fair trial.

Thomas Dickens and Thornton Meacham, the youth's attorneys, will file the appeal notice.

### Mothers' Day Set for May 13

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—President Truman today proclaimed Sunday, May 13, as Mothers' Day.



# Nazi Mass Murders on Eve of Defeat

## Prepare for New War

### A 60-Yard Long Mound of Women's Bodies

#### Nazi's Hobby Was Tattooed Human Skins

At Buchenwald—that Nazi hell-hole where thousands upon thousands of prisoners were slain—the collection of skins of the killed prisoners stands out in the record of horrors.

Gene Currihan of the New York Times, who watched the German civilians from Weimar conducted through the camp by the American military authorities, tells what he saw:

"One of the first things that the German civilian visitors saw as they passed through the gates and into the interior of the camp was a display of 'parchment.' This consisted of large pieces of human flesh on which were elaborate tattooed markings.

"These strips had been collected by a German doctor who was writing a treatise on tattoos and also by the 28-year-old wife of the Standartenfuhrer or commanding officer. This woman, according to the prisoners, was an energetic sportswoman who, back in Brandenburg, used to ride to hounds. She had a mania for unusual tattoos, and whenever a prisoner arrived who had a rare marking on his body, she would indicate that that trophy would make a valuable addition to her collection."

"In addition to the 'parchments,' were two large table lamps, with parchment shades also made of human flesh."

In Buchenwald there were other horrors, mounting one on the other. There was the building where small children were infected with typhus in order that the Germans might have typhus serum.

Human bonfires are being discovered in many camps in Germany, as the Allied armies advance. On the concentration camp at Langenstein, scientific starvation was the method used to destroy the prisoners.

Lt. Col. George Knapp of Larchmont, N. Y., of the 19th Medical Corps, told Mecklin he found evidence "in the Nazi records that beginning about Jan. 1, they decided to kill off all the prisoners."

To do this, the prisoners were deliberately made to stand in rain, snow or wind in thin uniforms and without shoes. Scores of men were flogged to death with rubber truncheons or wire whips. Hundreds more died of tuberculosis.

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

We, Americans were told a long time ago about the sadistic terror which went with the Nazi regime. Tens of millions of people were starved, killed in lethal chambers and mutilated throughout the occupied territories. In larger cities whole populations of Jews—men, women and children—were wiped out by gun, rope and fire. The Ukraine was converted into one giant murder pen—the earth filled with civilian dead and dying.

We had heard, too, how the Nazis had prepared for this war by the slaying and mutilation of hundreds of thousands of German anti-fascists. We were told of their brutal training of German youth in schools for murder.

But these hideous crimes were played down in the American press. They were considered as something happening to remote people in remote places. They were regarded as horrors which would never directly touch our lives.

When the Soviet Union brought its indictment against the Nazis in 1942—giving in the reports of Foreign Minister Molotov the review of brown-shirted crimes—there was a disposition to think of this as foreign to us and our people. The Nazis might do this against the Slavs, whom they had been taught were inferior people, but with us they would act differently. There were even stories about the "gentlemanly character" of the war on both sides in Africa and Western Europe.

#### BRUTES ON ALL FRONTS

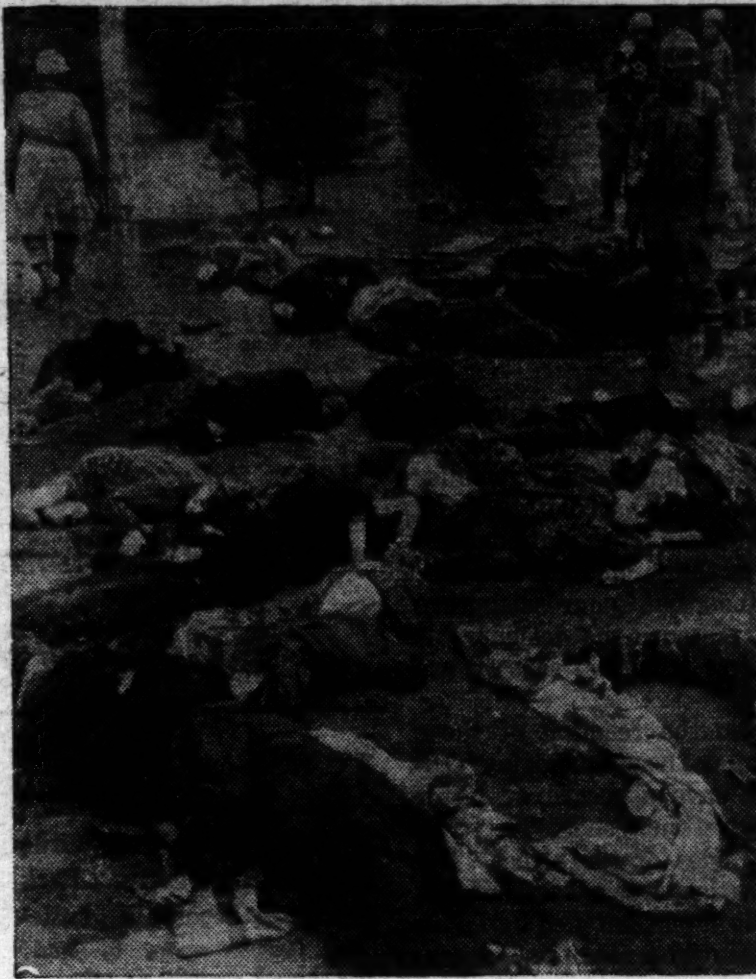
But the House of Horrors at Limburg, the 3,000 dead bodies scattered on the ground at Nordhausen concentration camp, the death piles at Buchenwald give us a sickening realization of the complete savagery of Nazism. We have learned that fascism can't be brutal in one part of the world without being brutal all over the world. American officers, men and civilian representatives are now witnessing with their own horrified eyes this horror which is so barbarous it seems incredible. They have looked on the shrunken, beaten bodies of their own buddies as the product of this barbarism.

The more our armies advance into Germany, the more do the victims of the victims mount up and the cruelties practiced accumulate in horror. We find the face of the enemy the same everywhere. It is not only the Japanese who are guilty of studied sadism, as in the Death March of the Bataan prisoners. The same evil thing is happening on a mammoth scale in Germany.

Our men discover that tens of thousands of these victims were starved to death or killed just on the eve of the arrival of the Allied armies. This is, then, a deliberate plot to destroy and weaken other peoples so that the Nazis may dominate the world. They still have their plans to continue the war and to lay the groundwork for World War III. The killings right up to the moment of their retreat bears that out vividly.

#### THE JOB BEFORE US

We can see now what a big job we have before us, to root this criminal viewpoint out of the German people in order that a peaceful, proper Germany may be developed in Europe. It is only when we realize exactly how deep this animalism



American soldiers inspect unburied bodies found in a Nazi concentration camp south of Gotha, Germany, which was taken by Patton's 4th Armored Division. Some of the bodies bore marks of flogging. Internees were Poles, Czechs, and German Jews.

has been engrained in the German nation that we can perform the task of wiping out all vestiges of this fascism. Retribution has to be visited upon the German nation, in proportion to the guilt of those involved in this orgy.

Those who are striving to weaken the United Nations help the Nazis to continue these crimes. Those who raise the anti-Soviet barrage, those who the Polish issue are cooperating with those Polish colonels who hid the Nazis' bestiality by their false anti-Soviet charges in regard to the Katyn forest.

Only yesterday the Pope dared to state that he wants a "fair peace." What kind of "fair peace" can there be in such a situation as this but the tearing out of this Nazi criminality root and branch? It is regrettable indeed that the leaders of the Catholic Church, at the Vatican and in this country, have failed to arouse the people to the hideousness of these evils, and instead devote themselves to injuring the unity of the great Allies.

If only the American people could behold with their own eyes what our fighting men are seeing in Germany, there is no doubt how they would proceed. We hope that our government will make sure that the records of these crimes are preserved and brought before the American people. There will be, then, no evasion or avoiding of the nation's duty.

Let's keep the face of the enemy before us, as we work for the San Francisco conference. Let's remember the face of that enemy in considering the Polish issue. We will understand more fully our solemn obligation to forge the closest solidarity among the Allies. We will make certain that America upholds the Yalta agreement in regard to the disciplining of Germany.

If we resolve that "never shall such horrors be again," we will hasten to let the nation know that the Allies must be kept closely united and that San Francisco must be a success.

By RICHARD D. McMILLAN  
WITH THE BRITISH SECOND ARMY, Germany, April 18 (UP).—They called it the "Black Hole of Belson," this notorious typhus camp near Hannover where 25,000 of 39,000 inmates required hospitalization.

A senior medical officer who inspected the camp after the British Second Army overran it said he had heard of cases of cannibalism.

"In the women's section, in full view of the children's compound, was a pile of women's bodies 60 to 80 yards long," a medical officer related. "They were piled to the height of a table. I saw four girls carrying a body which was thrown on the pile. And I saw a woman carry her dead baby to it."

At one time the camp supposedly contained 60,000 persons. Now there were 28,000 women, about 10,000 men, and 500 children.

The civilian internees were of all nationalities, German among them, and French and Belgians more often than not interned because they helped war prisoners escape.

The medical officer said: "The dead lay in piles and in the gutters and inside huts. We have taken pictures to keep a record of it."

"In the women's camp were 1,700 acute cases of typhus, typhoid and tuberculosis. It had bunk accommodations for only 474. There were 18,600 who should have been hospitalized. The men's camp contained 2,242 acute cases, with 1,900 bunks and 7,000 needing hospitalization."

There was no semblance of privacy. Women stood naked in the open or sprawled in heaps amounting to thousands, some dead, many dying.

"There was a crematorium," the medical officer said, "but it could not keep up with the dying. I saw enormous pits full of blackened bones."

[This "Black Hole of Belson"—latest of the horrible discoveries to be made by our advancing armies in Germany—follows closely upon the revelation of the killings at Gardlegen camp for political prisoners. At least 1,100 persons were assassinated there in cold blood, and 2,000 more are missing. When the American troops arrived at this camp, the charred bodies of 300 still littered the charnel house and the smoke still issued from the straw which had been ignited with gasoline.

[Piles of bodies six feet high at Gardlegen, reported Seymour Freidin in yesterday's Herald Tribune, testified how the prisoners had been mowed down by machine gun fire. Many of the murders had been committed just before the Germans retreated.]

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WUXTRY!

## Truman Meets the Issues

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S first press conference Tuesday, which broke all attendance records, lasted 12 minutes, but in that brief period he demonstrated that the nation's confidence in him was not misplaced.

Implementing some of the points on which he was necessarily general in his message to Congress, he served notice he intends to fight for Bretton Woods without reservations or amendments, and for the Hull trade treaties. He elaborated on his pledge not to relax "in our efforts to improve the lot of the common people" by specifically endorsing the Missouri Valley Authority proposal, an important link in the chain of full postwar employment measures designed by President Roosevelt. He let it be known that he stands by his record as a supporter of FEPC and for elimination of the polltax.

His statement on behalf of Bretton Woods, an essential project in the development of peaceful world relations, was extremely significant. It is now before Congress and will probably be the first important political battle his administration will have to face.

Bretton Woods represents the bridge between peaceful world relations and prosperity here at home. Without the expansion of world trade and the building of the economies of all nations, there can be neither world security nor full employment here. The President's emphatic statement of support should, therefore, receive the immediate response of the people in the form of demands that Congress approve them at once. Such action will reassure the delegates at San Francisco that we are sincere when we say we are for world cooperation.

It will be interesting to see the reaction of those newspapers and politicians that have been eulogizing Truman these past days and that have a record of bitter opposition to such measures as Bretton Woods. They will not now be able to work both sides of the street. The Hearst press, for instance, which last week was shouting that Bretton Woods was a diabolical plot hatched by Lenin and this week has been maudlin in its praise for Truman, will soon have to choose.

In any case, let no one think that the virtually unanimous way in which the country reacted to the President's death and the new President's accession means that all opposition is dead. The battle for Bretton Woods, the Hull trade treaties, the MVA, the FEPC and anti-polltax measures is now on, and President Truman will need all the popular support he can get.

## A Giant Stride for Brazil

LUIS CARLOS PRESTES' amnesty, won at last, is a tremendous achievement for the people of Brazil, and it is an all-American victory, which strengthens the democratic trend in all of Latin America. It will be received with joy the world over, for Luis Carlos Prestes was one of those few Latin American figures with a world reputation and world stature.

Prestes had been jailed since March, 1936. His imprisonment came after an attempted uprising of the National Liberation Alliance in opposition to the Vargas dictatorship. And it came on the eve of the entrenchment of the dictatorship in 1937, when Gen. Vargas, in imitation of the rising fascist trend in Europe, completely abolished Brazilian constitutional liberties.

But now the whole world trend has been reversed. Brazil is one of those countries where the decision of the dictatorship to side with the United Nations and to take part in the war has resulted in a powerful democratic movement, which is itself slowly but surely bringing about fundamental changes in Brazilian economy and political life.

It is true that the liberation of Communist political prisoners has been coupled with the liberation of the Integralista fascists, the open pro-German Brazilians, and it is true that President Vargas is maneuvering to strengthen his position in view of the promised federal elections. But the fundamental fact goes beyond the calculations of the Brazilian government. The movement for civil liberties, democracy, economic development is so powerful in this largest of the South American countries that it could no longer be denied. In the freedom of Prestes—a Communist leader of vast prestige—the democratic movement as a whole has won a great victory and has been immeasurably strengthened.

What is happening in Brazil contrasts very strongly with what is happening in Argentina, and will undoubtedly affect internal developments there. We greet Luis Carlos Prestes. It is a great day for Latin American democracy, and by that very fact a great day for United States as well.



## Political Scene

# Roosevelt's Race With Time

by Adam Lapin

IT WAS one of Franklin D. Roosevelt's dreams to retire some day to the seclusion of his Hyde Park estate, to become a gentleman farmer again, to worry about such weighty problems as his annual Christmas tree crop.

He used to talk about it to his friends, sometimes bring it up at press conferences. It was one dream he did not achieve.

Roosevelt must have known that his strength was failing. He retained to the end his remarkable powers of recuperation, his ability to appear fresh and revived after only the briefest of holidays. But still his buoyant face became increasingly thin and drawn. He could no longer conceal the strain under which he was laboring. It was evident to all who saw him at his final press conference or at the inauguration ceremonies, to those who saw the newsreels of the Yalta conference.

Why then did he relinquish his desire for rest and relaxation?

Of course, there are those who said he did not want to realize it, that he refused to leave the Presidency because he was hungry for power.

### Three Important Months

But I wonder if he did not make his wisest and most courageous decision when he agreed as a good soldier last July to run for a fourth term. I wonder if the brief three months of his fourth will not rank with his proudest achievements, with his battles for social reform during his first and second terms and with the war leadership of his third term.

Roosevelt's last battle was the battle for the continuity of his program, for the assurance that this war should not be fought in vain but would result in a lasting peace, in a durable association of nations.

And there was no one but he who could successfully wage this final battle. With a heavy heart

he must have come to this conclusion.

There is no minimizing our loss. But Roosevelt's successor is a man devoted to his principles. The Roosevelt policy of cooperation with the Soviet Union and Great Britain is too deeply imbedded in the national will to be easily reversed. We would have had to fight in any event for the Roosevelt policies, for Dumbarton Oaks, for Bretton Woods, for the 60,000,000-job program. We will have to fight harder now. But the odds are on our side.

### If Dewey Were President

Consider for a moment if this would have been the case if Roosevelt had not run for a fourth term, if Dewey had been elected, if Hoover and Vandenberg had been conducting their vendetta against world peace not from the outside looking in but from the secure places of official power.

Roosevelt's reelection was in itself a decisive victory for his policies. But, of course, this was not enough. And if we look again at the all too brief record of his fourth term, the impression is inescapable that he was waging a desperate race against time.

He had fought battles with himself before. It would have been easy for a man crippled for life at 39 to have retired to the informal luxury of Hyde Park. He did not do it. He did not take the easy way this time either. In his last days, Roosevelt was a man weary and ill but in a terrible hurry. He was pushing himself to complete his work.

The first major step of his fourth term was to remove Jesse Jones, to appoint Henry Wallace in his place, to make sure that the full employment program would be in reliable hands.

Immediately after his inauguration, he left Yalta, for his last conference with Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin. Here were planned the last of

fensives of the war against Germany. Here were ironed out the remaining details of the Dumbarton Oaks plan. Here were adjusted the most difficult and complex problems confronting the United Nations such as how to reach agreement on the future government of Poland. Here agreement was reached on the fate of Germany. Here the foundations of the postwar world were securely laid.

### Pacific Strategy

But, of course, Roosevelt knew it was not enough to win in Europe. There was the job of completing the master plan of Pacific strategy. Envoys were sent to China to help create unity, to help organize a new mustering of national will. The last military and naval decisions were made. A joint command of General MacArthur and Admiral Nimitz was named.

There were other steps in that fourth term. There was the first advance towards doing something at last about a guaranteed annual wage, about something which had been in his mind for about 10 years. There was his hearty approval of the labor-management charter, which embodied his own hopes for national unity after the war. There was his message urging speedy action on Bretton Woods, on international economic cooperation.

No, Roosevelt did not finish his work. But his reelection and the hasty, sure strokes of his fourth term made it possible for him to complete at least the broad outlines of his program for America and the world. He was able to do enough so that there could no doubt about the main direction he had for charted our country. To make certain that the course is not changed is now left for President Truman and for us.

In a real sense, Roosevelt won his race with time.

## Worth Repeating

OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, the Washington Post says in its editorial of April 13: The record puts him in the company of the very greatest back to Pericles. . . . He will be written in for years to come as the war's greatest casualty.



# Today's Guest Column

IN APRIL, 1917, Stalin in his report on the national question stated: "The oppressed nations forming part of Russia must be allowed the right to decide for themselves whether they wish to remain part of the Russian state or to separate and form an independent state. . . . The question of the right of nations freely to secede must not be confused with the question that a nation must necessarily secede at any given moment. . . . I may recognize the right of a nation to secede, but that does not mean that I compel it to secede. A people has a right to secede, but it may or may not exercise that right, according to circumstances."

This is what we mean by the principle of self-determination.

Stalin's words of 28 years ago have important bearing on the present-day problems of what to do about the colonies. Stalin's words need recalling today because the current British, French and Netherlands proposals for the political advancement of their colonials, varied though their programs are, all have the common defect of ignoring the principles of self-determination. It is simply assumed that the



by Alphaeus Hunton

colonial people and their territories will remain attached to Britain, or France, or the Netherlands, as the case may be.

THE De Gaulle government, while holding views parallel to the British, has the advantage of having developed a more positive and constructive colonial policy, which it is apparently hastening to apply. The April 1 issue of *Free France*, published by the New York office of the French Press and Information Service, defines the French goal as:

"A Federal Union of French nations, in which North Africa, Black Africa, Madagascar and Indo-China, together with European France, would constitute so many federations with a very large measure of political and economic autonomy. Their respective populations would enjoy the rights of national citizenship, common to all. The latter would mean election to a Parliament sitting at Paris of two types of representatives: deputies in numbers proportional to the populations of the various federations, and deputies representing the nationalities."

This is splendid. The only question is whether that is what the masses of the people in each French colony (not merely the elite minority who have adopted the French way

## Self-Determination and Colonial Policy

of life) really want. Are they to have the chance to accept or reject this form of government?

THE article cites "the Russian federation" as an example of a similar political organization of heterogeneous peoples which has succeeded. Apart from the obvious territorial and other differences between the Soviet Union and the French Empire, there is a fundamental point which seems to have been overlooked. As was stated in the resolution on the national problem at the 10th congress of the Russian Communist Party in 1921, "Federation may be durable, and the results of federation real, only if it is based on mutual confidence and the voluntary consent of the countries constituting the federation."

No arrangements for the future of the colonial peoples, no matter how ideal they may be theoretically, can be successful if they are imposed from above without the voluntary acceptance of the people concerned.

The third principle of the Atlantic Charter is "the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live." President Roosevelt, whose sad loss the colonial peoples of Africa and Asia must feel no less keenly than do Americans, affirmed that "the Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic, to the whole world."

## Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Don't Want It Known

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Showing how the Germans try to hide their German identity, is this letter, in part, from my husband reporting the behavior of some prisoners they captured:

"They had enough equipment to put up a fight, however, they surrendered without doing so. They trickled out of the house one by one until they were all lined up. They certainly were a scared bunch of men, for they thought we'd shoot them down. Some of them made us mad as hell for they were wearing clothes taken from dead GIs. One of the prisoners was a Polish kid of no more than 16 and he was really panicky. He kept crying and yelling in Polish that he was a Pole. He was afraid no one would understand him for he thought that because he was a Pole we would spare him."

"Some of the Germans kept saying, 'We were forced to fight,' 'We are workers' and one said, 'I am a father of five children.' They were trying to play on our sympathies. One thing is quite clear, the American soldier hates the vermin." NORMA Y.

'Jewish People' Correct Term

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

In one or two articles in the *Daily Worker* recently, there has appeared the phrase "race of Jews" or "Jewish race."

May I point out that this is an incorrect term and leads to confusion on the part of many readers. The correct term is "Jewish people"

It would be good to discuss this in a special article.

MRS. E. CUCA.

What Would Please FDR the Most

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Of all the words spoken for the late President, our great friend, none would please him more than a solemn pledge to push forward Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and the winning of unity at San Francisco. Many of the words on the day of his departing will be hollow (or at least will fall far short) unless they are the prelude to a strong stand for those things for which he worked.

SOLDIER'S FATHER.

Servicemen And Labor News

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I have read an interesting article in the April 9 issue of the *Daily Worker* on the need of servicemen for labor news. I would like to suggest that all or anyone who has relatives or friends in the armed services who at one time or another were members of unions and desires or are interested in wanting to know what's going on in the unions generally, could mail to them the special overseas supplement which is printed every two weeks in the *Sunday Worker*. I'm a subscriber to the *Daily and Sunday Worker* and I'm very much satisfied with all the labor news that they print, and I'm sure that the GIs will be, too. ANTHONY GIGLIO.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

## Views On Labor News

I READ with interest the New York Times magazine article last Sunday by Benjamin Fairless, president of the U.S. Steel Corp., in which he gives his reasons for opposing a guaranteed annual wage. Fairless' article was a reply to one favoring the plan by Philip Murray a week earlier.

Fairless' main thesis holds that "there is no way to get wages without working" and he claims that the annual wage guarantee is a plan to pay wages to people for idleness.

Secondly, Fairless says, "customers are the only continuing source of funds from which to pay wages or any other costs." Since purchasing power is doubtful and since purchasers shift habits, too, there is no possible way to guarantee a steady flow of income, therefore of employment. Unless, adds Fairless, customers would be "regimented" to buy a certain amount of steel, U.S. Steel would find itself with an immense surplus stock.

I think that both Murray and Fairless could agree on the above points. Neither the steel workers or any other workers want to get wages for idleness. What we have been having is precisely that. What is unemployment insurance or relief but payment for idleness? Workers fought for this guarantee of some form of insurance against starvation, but no normal worker prays for unemployment so he



by George Morris

can draw checks for idleness.

Neither is payment for unproductive labor such as maintenance of idle machinery, idle office staffs, or for slowdown in work, good economy, as Fairless will surely agree.

THE very basis of Murray's argument holds that the customer is the key. A worker with a guaranteed annual wage is a stable and steady purchaser and becomes a foundation for stability in the whole of economy. He can feel with security that he can lay aside money for a car, washing machine or a home. Thereby he generates that customer power for steel that Mr. Fairless regards as all-important. The key to a postwar expansion of economy to a point that Fairless' steel mills could work steadily is two-fold: expansion of economic security among workers, especially to the half of them who live under submarginal standards, and removal of foreign trade obstacles. This is the Roosevelt program.

There is still a third point. Murray pointed out that employers are guaranteed a refund under our tax law, to make up the profits they made before the war for two postwar years. Therefore, employers are certainly not running risks in a wage guarantee for the next contract. Fairless says that this is an attempt to saddle the taxpayer with the obligation for idle labor.

The truth is that the very essence of the

## Benjamin Fairless Argues Against Annual Pay

plan promises a reduction of taxes to the employer and a lesser burden on the taxpayer in general. Only regular employment is a guarantee against taxes for relief and higher tax rates to make up for the falling tax collections in general when unemployment rises. The same also holds with respect to reduction of jobless insurance taxes.

SINCE Fairless, as so many of his associates, complains of "too much government" in economy, it might also be noted that the guaranteed annual pay idea is a plan that would solve within industry a problem which is only partly solved through government aid. In that manner, purchasing power would come closer to a level which would leave little or no margin of risk in an annual wage guarantee.

The trouble with Fairless, as with other employers who argue against the plan, is that they argue within the limits of their own case, as though they would be alone in giving the guarantee. On that basis claims of risk and uncertainty sound plausible. Fairless did not face the basic principle that if the plan were spread to many or all major industries, the element of risk would be very small compared to the advantages. Once that basic aspect of the problem is agreed upon, attention could then be focused on application. This is not going to be an easy problem because conditions of industries vary. But given a correct basis, and a will, the detail forms, too, could be found.

## Progressive Mankind Owes Debt to Spain's People

IT IS HARD to put into words the debt which the democratic world owes the Spanish people and the immortal Spanish Republic.

At a time when there was danger that civilization might perish because men and nations might sink with the slogan, "Better life under fascism than death"—the Spanish people gave the world the glorious example of an entire nation rising to the heights of the great battle cry, "better to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees." At a time when the Bullitts, the Clivedens, and the Lavals were tearing down Europe's defenses, and smoothing the roads to its capitals for Germany's panzer divisions—the Spanish people erected the first great barrier across the Nazi's path, a barrier of human flesh and will and courage which for three decisive years blocked the road not only to Madrid, but to Paris, London and New York.

Yes, for so long as men live it will be remembered that at a time when Chamberlain was attempting to use fascists—the Spanish people were killing fascists.

It is sometimes said that when Hitler won his temporary victory over the Spanish Republic in 1939 the stage was set for the second World War. This is true. But when we speak this truth we must not for a moment forget another, and, in the end, even greater truth. That truth is that when the Spanish people



by Bob Thompson

took up arms against Hitler and his puppet Franco, when they gave to the world their glorious example of the unconquerable spirit of free men, a spark was lit in the breast of the civilized world which set the stage for the great forward surge of democracy now exterminating fascism from the face of the earth.

In the days when the Spanish people were fighting their great national war against Axis intervention, there were certain people who did their best to "help" by prattling about how revolutionary the Spanish people were to fight a civil war against capitalism, Catholicism, landlordism, the family and the devil knows what else. These people did succeed in greatly helping Hitler and Franco.

UNFORTUNATELY there are still some such people about. In this period they prattle about the "Spanish question" being something separate and apart from the great world struggle to smash Germany and establish the foundations of a democratic and peaceful world. They want to "help" the Spanish people by helping Hitler split the United Nations coalition which is destroying fascism. Now not all such people are "bad" people. Some of them are just people who let the scum of the earth—the Trotskyites and the worst of the social democrats—do their thinking for them.

What people am I speaking of? I am speaking only of those people who now, when it is necessary for every individual to choose the

kind of political shoes he will wear in the years ahead, choose the kind that makes them disrupters of United Nations unity, and therefore friends of Hitler and Franco.

WE VETERANS of that phase of this war which was fought on Spanish soil are unreservedly committed to the single great battle to crush fascism and to build the edifice of a fully democratic and peaceful world. We know that the path charted at Teheran and Yalta by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill is the only path to that goal, and we will not budge, or be budged, one inch from that path. It is because we have our feet firmly planted on this path that we are able effectively to champion the cause of the Spanish Republic and proclaim the need for breaking all diplomatic and economic relations with Franco.

In 1936 the staunchest friend of the Spanish people, Marshal Stalin, the leader of the great land of socialism which stood firmly at the side of the Spanish Republic in its hour of greatest trial and which will be at its side in its hour of victory, proclaimed the truth that the cause of the Spanish people is the cause of progressive mankind. The triumph of that cause is now certain because at long last it is progressive mankind, its feet firmly planted on the path of Teheran and Crimea, which is determining the course of the world.

(Speech delivered April 11 at the Hotel Commodore, at a dinner sponsored by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in honor of the 14th anniversary of the Spanish Republic.)



# U. S. Poles Ask Seat For Poland at 'Frisco

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Polish Provisional Government at Warsaw should participate in the San Francisco Conference, delegates to last weekend's national conference of the American Polish Labor Council unanimously declared in a resolution which was submitted to the State Department today. The resolution was signed by Leo Krzycki, president; Albert A. Krzywonos, recording secretary, and John A. Zaremba, secretary-treasurer.

Delegates meeting here at the Hotel Hamilton expressed full agreement with Secretary of State Stettinius' statement that "Poland is a United Nation and should be there [San Francisco]."

The resolution expressed the hope that a Provisional Government of National Unity may be formed, as provided by the Crimea decisions, in time to be represented at San Francisco. If this government does not materialize before April 25, the "government functioning within Poland proper" should be granted Poland's seat, the statement asserted.

## GROPPERGRAM



Every tear shed in mourning over the Yalta decision on Poland—according to reliable post-war peace chemists—contains one-tenth glycerine and nine-tenths nitro. If Gropper can use your original gag you will receive \$1. Address Groppergrams, care Daily Worker, 50 E. 13 St.

# Italians in Istria Back Right to Join Tito

## ANTI-FASCISTS IN FIUME, TRIESTE CITE ATLANTIC CHARTER

Italian anti-fascists living in Istria and Fiume recently addressed a letter to the Italian Government asserting the right of the Istrian peoples to become part of Marshal Tito's new Yugoslavia. The letter, reported here by OWI, assumes special interest in view of Marshal Tito's statement to Red Star in Moscow Sunday that the wish of the population of Istria and Trieste to be incorporated in Yugoslavia would surely be realized. Signed by an executive committee of the Anti-fascist Union of Fiume and Istrian Italians, the letter said in part:

"We protest against and condemn all anti-democratic forces whose intention it is to deny and obstruct the sacred right of self-determination confirmed in the Atlantic Charter, thus preventing Croats in Istria and Fiume from joining their homeland. For over 20 years we had suffered economically and politically under the policy which

Italian enemies of democracy would restore today. In the struggle against Fascism and its lackeys, the Croat people of Istria, united in the Yugoslav National Liberation movement, have shown by a plebiscite of blood their wish to join Croatia. "We honest Italian anti-fascists who have witnessed the superhuman struggle, at once admitted the right of Istrian Croats to self-determination and went into battle together with them. In battle our sacrifices and blood made good the shame imposed on Italy by Fascism and gained the right to live, free and respected, in the new Yugoslavia of Tito with which we are bound by economic interests. . . ."

## FOREIGN BRIEFS

### Warn Romanian Landlords

ROMANIAN landowners were warned by the Minister of Agriculture that unless they cultivate their arable lands their property will be farmed by urban committees which will then be entitled to the harvest. . . . The Hungarian Minister to Poland said that in HUNGARY the land has "passed forever into the hands of its lawful owners." . . . The central council of Polish Trade Unions in WARSAW asked the British Trades Union Council to protect members of the Polish Seamen's Union who are being victimized by the government-in-exile.

Dr. A. B. XUMA, president of the General African National Congress, protested the recent ban on meetings of more than 10 native Africans in Transvaal, Natal and the Orange Free State, charging "indiscriminate mass arrests" of innocent Africans. He asked Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, to abolish "racial discrimination, injustice and oppression" before the San Francisco Conference. . . . Mohandas K. GANDHI said India should be represented at San Francisco by an elected delegate or not at all. The Indian National Congress leader asserted that complete freedom of India is an indispensable preliminary to peace. . . . William Phillips, recently President Roosevelt's personal representative in India, opened a drive to raise \$1,200,000 for the newly-organized American Relief for India. Philip Murray, CIO president, is a director.

COMING ATTRACTIONS: The Medical Division of the Spanish Refugee Appeal will honor Dr. Hugh Cabot, famous surgeon and former Dean of the University of Michigan Medical School, at dinner, Saturday, April 21, Hotel Commodore. . . . Michael Guriev, globe trotter, will lecture in Russian on Tahiti and show color slides on Saturday, April 21, 8 p.m., at the First Branch, Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society, 35 E. Second St.

# Portrait Gallery of Communist Liberators

## LEADERS IN FREEING EUROPE DESCRIBED IN PAMPHLET

THE COMMUNISTS AND THE LIBERATION OF EUROPE, by Maxine Levi, New Century Publishers, 5c.

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

Delegates are arriving from all sorts of countries to attend the San Francisco Conference, and one of the things I want to do in the next days is to go back and read up on the names of the delegates who attended the first meeting of the League of Nations. But I know in advance that there were few representatives of the working people at that parley 25 years ago. There were counts, and ministers, lawyers, scholars—but the spirit of democracy was absent. The first workers' state was not represented and a large part of Europe was in the throes of what we used to call "the white terror."

### MARSHAL TITO

How different things are today you can already see from the names of many delegates to the San Francisco parley. And you can get the same sense of the vast progress which the "Old World" has made toward a new world in this new pamphlet by my colleague, Maxine Levi. It is a segment of the history of our times. And it is "must" reading.

For what she has done is to bring

together the facts about the valiant Communists of the leading European countries.

Did you experience a particular thrill in that picture of Marshal Tito, in full uniform, being received by Molotov at the Moscow airport? Why? Because you know that Tito is a metal worker, who suffered jail for years, who worked behind the scenes to organize the Yugoslav battalions for Republican Spain, a man of the people who is now head of a government, and visits Moscow as a matter of state.

The Communists of Europe have come into their own—after all these years of suffering, sacrifice, slander.

That is what this pamphlet describes.

But Tito visits Moscow as the head of a non-Soviet state, a new kind of democratic government. And that is the unique thing, also, about the Communists in Europe today, working side by side with democrats of other viewpoints, in peace as they did in war. This, too, is explained in detail by Maxine Levi. It is one of her main points.

It is a good and timely pamphlet, a source-booklet to answer the lies which still have currency in our press, a weapon to fortify our own ranks and enlighten the labor and progressive movement in general.

## WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday—Wednesday at 4 P.M.

### Tonight—Manhattan

"THE EVE OF SAN FRANCISCO"—Harold Collins will discuss last-minute developments on the world scene. The new film, "Peace Builders" will be shown. Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St. 50c.

LET'S ALL PROMENADE to Greenwich House, Folk and Square Dance Party. Intermission Feature: Belle Shapiro, concert pianist in potpourri of Boogie Woogie and Beethoven; sing session, cider counter, instruction. Music with piano, fiddle, accordion, harmonica. Plute Pete and Joe Kammerman, leaders. 8-11. 50c. 27 Barrow St. 7th Ave. local to Christopher. Village Carousell.

POLK DANCING. Music by The Sillers. Instruction. Midtown Polk Dance Group. Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place 8-11 p.m.

### Tomorrow Manhattan

RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF Forum. Emil Lengyel—"No More Balkan Powderkeg"; and Wm. Mandel—"Russia, Japan, and the Pacific War." Muriel Draper, chairman, Aubrey Pankey, baritone. Question period. Free World House, 144 Bleecker St. Fri., April 20. 8:30 p.m. Adm. 50c.

### Coming

A.Y.D., Y.A.D. (Young Adult Division) presents advance festival for spring to the music of the Ambassadors of Rhythm. Entertainment and refreshments. Don't miss this one! Subs. 75c. Tom Mooney Hall, 13 Astor Place, 3rd floor, Saturday, April 21st, 1945. 8 p.m. to witching hour. Ausp.: 13th St. Playhouse.

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## 3 Communists In Finn Cabinet

Finnish Premier Juho K. Paasikivi has formed a new cabinet, reflecting the advance of the new democratic coalition in last month's election. Three new members have been added to Paasikivi's former cabinet: two Communists and a left-wing Social Democrat. In a reshuffling of posts, a Communist, Yrjö Leino, received the key Ministry of Interior.

Eino Kilpi, the left-wing Social Democrat, who had been removed from his post as editor of the party newspaper by the reactionary party leader, Vaino Tanner, was named Social Minister. The two new Communists in addition to Leino are Matti Jänhunen who was named Deputy Social Minister, and Yrjö Murto, Deputy Communications Minister.

Help win the war and get extra red points. Save waste fats and take them to your butcher.

## Mixed Unit With Patch's Seventh Is Always Way Out in Front

By HERBERT A. KLEIN

WITH THE 42d INFANTRY DIVISION, Seventh Army, in Neustadt (FP).—Negro and white troops fighting together took over this town on the road to Nuernberg in what looked like a cool pushover—a matter of a few hours.

These cautious, competent-looking boys were part of a company in the 66th Armored Infantry Battalion of the 12th Armored Division.

They were clearing a way for their own vehicles—halftracks and armored cars—and tanks which were outside the town awaiting the word that the street had been completely cleared.

After it was and the infantrymen were relaxing on a street corner, I talked to some of these friendly Negro soldiers and discovered that

Sgt. Eddie Simons of Waterloo, Ia., was an ex-member of the International Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers Union (AFL) in Ogden, Utah, where he worked on a government construction project.

It's only in the past few months that the Army has instituted a plan of so-called mixed regiments combining Negro and white fighting units like this one.

The opinion of these GIs regarding the result was best voiced by Eddie's friend, Sgt. Joe Nathan Harris. Answering my question, "Where have you all been lately?" he said with a grin: "We're always out here ahead of everybody—but how come we don't see nothing about the 66th in the papers?"

If Harris has the time, he'll be reading plenty about the 66th battalion. Along with the rest of Lt. Gen. Alexander Patch's Seventh

Army it made front page headlines the following day when the Seventh Army troops, moving with lightning speed, entered Nuernberg, citadel of the Nazi party.

## Asks Divorce So GI Can Marry in England

CAMDEN, N. J., April 18 (UP).—The young wife of an American soldier who allegedly confessed he was the father of twins born to an English girl, is seeking a divorce here so that her husband will be free to marry the babies' mother.

Mrs. Violet L. Morris, 22, Delair, N. J., told chancery court that her husband, Ralph Morris, Philadelphia, went overseas in 1942. He wrote her he had been in England only three days when he fell in love with the girl, he said.

## Hurley Confused On China Unity

Brig. Gen. Patrick Hurley, our Ambassador to China, is now in Moscow and is presumably working to achieve Kuomintang-Communist unity, according to yesterday's reports in the N. Y. Times.

Details of Hurley's initiative are not known, says the story. But Hurley himself is known to side with Chiang Kai-shek's view that unity with the Communists is impossible unless they subordinate themselves to the Kuomintang.

Reliable sources have told the Daily Worker that Hurley is under the impression that the Soviet Union can simply order the Chinese Communists around, if Hurley will ask for it.

Any such illusions, these sources say, will not help unify China and can only harm American-Soviet relations.

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# Early Midwest Portraits

By MERIDEL LE SUEUR

COCKLEBURS migrated to the North country in the wool of sheep. Dandelion seed was brought in women's aprons. Johnny Appleseed brought the apple tree. Wheat came in the lining of a hat or the seams of a coat.

Ideas still alive and persistent, also migrated, and have persisted, strengthening in the fiber of the human spirit in a way that has never been measured. One can only move with a divining rod, a witch stick that indicates curious directions and deep streams.

## Ole, Spokesman of the Poor

HANS OLE, known in the old country as "the friend of the people, the spokesman of the poor and one whose mouth never knew deceit," lay in a log hewn cot in the forsaken colony in Illinois and wrote his pamphlet, read by peasant and commoner all over Norway, advising who should come to America where "everything is designed to maintain the natural freedom and equality of man."

Those who should not come, he wrote, were: Drunkards, who will be detested and will perish miserably. (2) Those who can neither work nor have sufficient money to carry on a business.

He made a list of what to bring—tools of every kind, a spinning wheel, hand mill, a round iron plate for baking flatbread, a little brandy, a cathartic, a good fine comb.

He described the prairie, the wild game, bees, fruit, rivers, but he did not tell how the entire colony had died that year, or fled the swamp sickness. He saw the future and he knew it would work. He was buried by his last friend in a half of a carved out tree, in an unmarked swamp grave but the book passed along the streets of Norway and was read by his people, and they came to the land of Canaan.

## Feudal Lord

NILS OTTO TANK was the son of an aristocrat, a friend of kings. In a Saxony hut he became a convert to a Moravian pastor. He came walking through America, six feet four, a blue-eyed Norseman, talking and teaching the doctrine of John Huss, speaking to the Negroes, founding schools and workshops.

In 1850 he showed up in Milwaukee. It was said he brought a billion in gold. In the pinneries at the mouth of the Fox River, he founded the colony of Ephraim, the very fruitful.

He sent for his library of 5,000 volumes. He established the first Norwegian academy in America. Communes and halls of learning flourished beside the wilderness rivers.

## Long Prayer

ERIC JANSON burned Luther in effigy in the old country. Hunted like a wolf, he fled over the mountains, across the black ocean, on to the buffalo grass, of the north country, the long column of devotees winding through the dusk fixing to build a church where the oxen lingered.

There the colony was built, where there would be "no poor, and no oppressed, a true division of labor and sharing of products." When the harvest ended they walked through the yellow fields, hands joined, faces lifted, singing. A harvest feast was then held in the long hall.

Eric could pray two hours hand running.

## Without Rum

ARTHUR BRISBANE, SR., heard Francois Fourier in Paris. Horace Greeley became his disciple. As early as 1843 in Kenosha, Wisconsin, Fourier's social theories were discussed heatedly. During the depression of 1837 Warren Chase took the rolling land in the Ceres valley of Wisconsin. With 19 men and a boy they undertook to tame what they called Ceres, the Goddess of Grain. Working all day, each was paid according to his skill and industry. In the evenings in the Long House they met for music, lectures, cotillions, "without rum, vulgarity or profanity." Discussion centered around collective living, economic ills, what, where and whither was our Manifest Destiny leading.

During the recent depression, ironically, the old Long House was used for families on relief, the ills they had discussed recurring after a hundred years.

## Puck Moses

HE was a card, they all said, came from Stavanger, a sailor, tradesman, friend of Quakers, dissenter from state and church, pathfinder, colonizer, frontiersman, legend. A pipy piper, piping them across the dangerous ocean, in burning ships, over terror and loneliness. With never a home of his own, piping thousands into the wilderness, into the land of Canaan.

People who never saw him had tales to tell. Never worked for anybody, they said, never laid a shingle for himself or turned a wheel. Worked only for others, he did, with a silver shilling in his pocket which he never had to spend all his life.

You were apt to see him anywhere at the docks, along strange roads; a knock at the door and he would be there, hat in hand, peering sideways as if it were painful for him to focus on anything less than 50 miles away. It's Cleng Pearson—they'd say—come in the welcome. He was a letter from home. He was a drink of water. He would lie on the bed, his heels in the air, knitting, and his mouth full of tales to make your ears grow longer.

Why once, he said he was sitting under a tree and an Indian half breed offered to exchange the land he sat on for his clothes and the pipe he was smoking. Cleng refused, saying he liked his pipe and the other man's clothes might have lodgers. That spot he didn't trade for turned out to be Chicago, today worth more than the whole of Norway!

He led them in and kept on walking. He went back to Norway, talking at meetings of the crofters and they came. The Sloopers came. The Quakers came, following the first Norsky on the prairies, piping a new land, his skin burnt, the sun squint in his eyes, distance in his face, the treadmill swing to his horizon walk. He thought nothing of walking 1,500 miles, his sack on his shoulder, liking the sun slanting on a man bound off alone.

Yes sir, he was a card, beg from the rich to give to the poor, never owned a rod of land, a troll, an imp, a tiny speck on the horizon getting bigger, the sun in his hair, the smell of woodsmoke on him, berries and prairie flowers in his hands.

He pled them in.

He walked on.

Most likely he just kept on walking until he disappeared over the thin horizon, the wind blowing him into the west.

## Rachmaninoff Music Project To Help Young Pianists

Latest developments of what is expected to prove the most valuable prize instituted in musical history, unprecedented in its scope and the national and international opportunities it opens to young musicians, was announced recently by the Rachmaninoff Fund, Inc. of this city.

The Fund was organized last year to honor and perpetuate the life-work of the great Russian American pianist, composer and conductor, Sergei Rachmaninoff, who died two years ago on the 28th of March 1943, and who, had he lived, would have celebrated his seventy-second birthday a few days ago.

It is designed to discover and place effectively before the public the greatest talents of young American musicians in the three fields in which Rachmaninoff was eminent, and eventually to effect an interchange of such talents with similar talents, similarly advanced of Russia.

The project has been instituted with realization of the need of America's taking the lead in artistic development which has been lost to Europe through the ravages of war, and as a means of promoting cultural ideals and closer understanding between the two nations whose

alliance in peaceful and constructive undertakings can prove so valuable to the postwar world.

The first prize for pianists, who will first be offered this opportunity, will be a coast-to-coast tour of America, under the joint management of Arthur Judson of Columbia Concerts, Inc., and Marks Levine of the National Artist and Concerts Corporation.

**CIRCUS**  
**MADISON SQ. GARDEN**  
**NOW** Twice Daily  
Sat. Sunday  
2:15 & 8:30  
**DOORS OPEN at 1 & 7**  
**RINGLING BROS.**  
**BARNUM & BAILEY**  
**CIRCUS**

**GOOD SEATS ALL PERFORMANCES**  
at Madison Sq. Garden & Agencies thru May 20  
PRICES: \$1.20, 2.50, 3.50, 4.50, 5.50 Tax incl.  
**CHILDREN UNDER 12 HALF PRICE**  
Every Afternoon except Saturday and Sunday

## National Minorities In Hollywood Films

David Platt will speak on The Treatment of National Minorities in Hollywood Films tomorrow, Friday night, 8:30 p.m. at the Heights Unity Club, 493 W. 145 St. (near Amsterdam Ave.).

## THE STAGE

"A strong, forceful and touching play."  
—Rascoe, World-Telegram.  
"Arresting play... exciting. Shumlin has staged it brilliantly."—Barnes, Her. Trib.

**KISS THEM FOR ME**  
"Barby, frank and human."  
—Nichols, Times.

RELASCO Thea. 44th E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067  
Eves. 8:40. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:40

**6th Year!** "A PERFECT COMEDY."  
N. Y. TIMES

**LIFE WITH FATHER**  
with ARTHUR MARGETSON  
NEDIA WESTMAN  
EMPIRE THEA. B'way & 40 St. PE. 6-9540  
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40  
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!  
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present  
**ON THE TOWN**

Directed by GEORGE ABOTT  
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN  
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS  
with SONO OSATO NANCY WALKER  
ADELPHI. 54th St. East of B'way. CI. 6-5097  
Eves. Mon. thru Fri. \$1.20 to \$5.40; Sat. \$1.20 to \$5. Mats. Wed. & Sat. \$1.20 to \$3.60. Tax incl.

"One of the most charming musicals ever staged—a classic!"—Rascoe, World-Telegram  
MICHAEL TODD presents  
**UP IN CENTRAL PARK**  
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS  
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS  
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG  
CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 50th St.  
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

## Wilson Film Opens At the Lane Theatre

Preliminary to the United Nations Conference opening on April 25 in San Francisco, the Lane Theatre has arranged a special engagement of the anti-isolationist film, **Wilson**, beginning today (Thursday) through Sunday.

Waste fats make ammunition. Save them for your country. Give them to your butcher and he will give you red points in return.

## French-Russian Bill At 5th Ave. Playhouse

The Fifth Ave Playhouse is now featuring a French-Russian film program consisting of Maurice Chevalier's last prewar French film **Personal Column** (Pieges), a mystery comedy-drama with Erich von Stroheim; and the Soviet historical spectacle **The Conquests of Peter the Great** from the novel by the late Alexei Tolstol, directed by Vladimir Petrov, with Nikolai Siminov in the title role.

## MOTION PICTURES

**TODAY THRU SUNDAY**  
The Film to Be Shown to the United Nations Delegates at Frisco  
"A Perfect Film for the San Francisco Conference."—David Platt, Daily Worker

**Wilson**  
Directed by HENRY KING • Written by LAMAR TROTTI  
A 20th Century-Fox Picture

**LANE** 181st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue

Exclusive N. Y. Showing

**AGREAT 3 UNIT SHOW!**

**SOVIET MUSICAL PARADE**  
FILMED IN THE USSR  
A CAVALCADE OF RUSSIAN MUSIC FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS IN THE EAST TO THE STEPPES OF SIBERIA  
CITY 14th ST. 4th AVE

**TOMORROW THE WORLD**  
THE NAZI PREDICTION THAT NEVER CAME TRUE!  
FREDRIC MARCH • BETTY FIELD  
EXTRA! FIRST DOWNHILL SHOOTING! INSIDE CHINA TODAY! CHANG KAI-SHEK and the CHINESE COMMUNISTS

EXTRA! COMPLETE FUNERAL RITES OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

"A reverent and inspiring portrait of a typical Soviet heroine."—DAVE PLATT

"Gallant and inspiring ★★"—NEWS

**Zoya**  
Grand Story by GUY DE MAUPASSANT  
English Text by NORMAN EAST

**STANLEY THEATRE**  
7th Ave. bet. 42 and 43 Streets

**RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL**  
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:30 A.M.  
Spencer TRACY • Katharine HEPBURN  
"WITHOUT LOVE"  
Lucille Ball  
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
Spectacular Stage Presentation  
Picture at: 10:35, 1:22, 4:06, 7:08, 9:57  
Stage Show at: 12:26, 3:15, 6:17, 9:50

MAURICE CHEVALIER in  
**"PERSONAL COLUMN"**  
Mighty Soviet Spectacle!  
**"THE CONQUESTS OF PETER THE GREAT"**  
"Magnificent!"—TRIBUNE  
**5th AVE. PLAYHOUSE**  
at 15th Street GR. 5-9738

**IRVING PLACE**  
14th St. & Union Sq. GR. 5-6975  
Held Over  
2nd Week  
**THUNDER ROCK**  
"A Soviet Film"  
**"WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT"**

**BRONX**  
**NEW RITZ** 180th Street & Boston Road  
TODAY & TOMORROW  
Sergei Eisenstein's Supreme Film  
**"Alexander Nevsky"**  
Plus... "CHARLIE'S AUNT"

**CLEVELAND, OHIO**  
**METROPOLITAN** 5012 Euclid Ave. Near 56th  
A Sensational Film from the Heart of War-torn Russia!  
**The Rainbow**  
2nd Big Week  
Buy More War Bonds

**RKO** BUY YOUR BONDS AT RKO

**WALT DISNEY'S "The Three Caballeros" IN TECHNICOLOR**  
PANCHITO • JOE CARIOCA  
DONALD DUCK  
and  
TOM CONWAY ANN RUTHERFORD  
**"Two O'Clock Courage"**

**Ad Cronin's "THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM"**  
with GREGORY PECK  
Thomas Mitchell • Ross Stroder  
Buddy McDowell • Vincent Price  
and  
**"I'll Remember April"**  
GLORIA JEAN KIRBY GRANT

**CLAMETTE** **MACMURRAY** **BENNY GOODMAN**  
Practically Yours! CONDO BROS. BOB EVANS  
WITCHELL LEVON

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC** 128 E. 14  
WALT DISNEY'S  
**"The Three Caballeros"**  
AURORA MIRANDA CARMEN MOLINA  
DORA LUZ  
**"TWO O'CLOCK COURAGE"**  
Tom Conway Ann Rutherford

**JEFFERSON** 14 St. & 3rd Ave.  
**"BLUE BEARD"**  
and "LET'S GO STEADY"



# Late Bulletins

## U.S. Frisco Delegation Agreed On Major Points—Stettinius

WASHINGTON, April 18 (UP).—The United States delegation to the United Nations conference at San Francisco has reached agreement "on all major points" of the proposed world security machinery, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., announced today.

He said the U. S. delegates would go to San Francisco next week "confident that the conference will be able to agree upon a charter for an effective international organization for peace and security which will fulfill the high hopes of the millions of peace-loving peoples of this country and the world."

Stettinius, chief of the delegation, declined to outline the "major points" of agreement, nor would he disclose any points of disagreement.

His confident announcement,

however, was taken to mean that the bi-partisan delegation had reached working agreements on some of the big issues.

Stettinius said it had not been determined whether his ailing predecessor, Cordell Hull, would be well enough to go to San Francisco as senior adviser. Hull has been in the hospital since last October. He was visited today by British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, head of the United Kingdom Delegation. Eden also conferred with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Daniel W. Tracy and U. S. Solicitor General Charles Fahy were added to the list of American advisers. Charles P. Taft, another adviser, was removed from the list because of the pressure of work here.

## 2 New Landings on Mindanao

MANILA, Thursday, April 19 (UP).—Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced today that troops of the 10th Corps have landed at Parang and Malabang, 145 miles northeast of Zamboanga, on the Island of Mindanao, and have secured a 35-mile coastal stretch.

## Guatemala Seeking Ties With Soviet Union

GUATEMALA CITY, April 18 (UP).—The Guatemalan government is seeking to resume relations with the Soviet Union, it was reliably reported today.

## Say Nazis in AMG Jobs Beat Freed Russians

LONDON, April 18 (UP).—The News Chronicle published a dispatch today from its western front correspondent William Forrest, asserting that Germans wearing Army Military Government armbands had beaten up liberated Soviet prisoners at Osterwieck in the course of helping American military police keep order.

Commenting editorially, the News Chronicle said that the dispatch "leaves a bad taste in the mouth. . . . Whatever the solution adopted, it must not be one which gives the Germans an opportunity under Allied protection to continue maltreating men and women of other nationalities. These people are our allies. They have suffered terribly in our cause."

## Japanese Advance on Chihkiang Airbase

CHUNGKING, April 18 (UP).—Japanese troops captured Sinning, 97 air miles from the American air base city of Chihkiang, while the northern prong of a double drive on Chihkiang has pushed 67 miles west of Paoching and is only 85 miles away, it was announced today.

In the Laohokow area to the north, a communiqué said Chinese troops captured Hsihsiakow, about 60 miles north of Laohokow, yesterday after a vigorous fight.

## Argentine General Strike Voted

BUENOS AIRES, April 18 (UP).—A general strike was voted today by the Confederation General del Trabajo—General Labor Federation—in support of 100,000 striking packinghouse workers. The strike resolution instructs the federation's secretary to make it effective "at the opportune moment."

Col. Juan D. Peron, in his capacity as labor secretary, has declared the packinghouse strike "legal" and accused the companies, which include the American Swift, Armour and Wilson concerns, of violating labor agreements by discharging large numbers of workers on the grounds of a shortage of cattle to process and of shipping to export meat.

Peron's apparently demagogic defense of workers' rights is in sharp contrast to the fact that Jose Peter, leader of the packinghouse workers, is still in an Argentine jail together with thousands of other democrats.]

## Warn Strikers At Kelsey

By HARRY FAINARU

DETROIT, April 18.—The executive board of the United Auto Workers, now in session in Milwaukee, wired the officers of the Kelsey-Hayes unit of Local 174 that if they do not end the strike immediately they face disciplinary action for violating the union's constitution and its pledges.

At the same time the membership was warned that it will lose the union's privileges. The Regional War Labor Board also threatened the officers and the 5,000 members

of the Kelsey-Hayes unit with discipline unless the strike, which is in progress for nine days and is endangering vitally needed war materials, is terminated immediately.

The Kelsey-Hayes Co is making important war materials. This strike also affects production in other war plants, like the Ford Rouge plant, the Cadillac Division of General Motors, Timken, Graham-Paige, the Fisher tank plant, in Kalamazoo, Allison Division, GM, Indianapolis and others.

# Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, April 19, 1945



Holding rifles ready, a couple of Yanks on Okinawa close in on the entrance to a tomb where Japanese troops may be concealed.

## The Veteran Commander

### REACHING POSITION FOR JUMP-OFF

IT MUST be pointed out again that the press and radio have done much to build false climaxes with resulting anti-climaxes, in the matter of reporting the operation against the Berlin fortified area. Some lessons in this respect could be drawn from the composed reticence of the Soviet press which infallibly follows the precepts that battles are more important than news about them.

We were told for almost a week that we were clear across the Elbe and nearing the outskirts of Berlin. Nothing of the kind had happened. Now we are told that we had been "stopped." Neither does this appear to be the fact.

As we pointed out repeatedly, the storming of the Berlin fortified area (we insist on using this term instead of simply saying "Berlin") was destined to be a joint American-British-Soviet operation (with French "token" detachment possibly included). Such an operation was to start when American troops had reached the Elbe on a BROAD front, i.e., from Wittenberg to Torgau. The Red Army has already been in position along a BROAD and continuous front on the Oder-Neisse, from Stettin to Goerlitz.

In fact, we never did reach the Elbe on a BROAD front yet. We had three bridgeheads and appear to have one left, but these were not large bridgeheads and their partial elimination by German counter-attacks cannot be called a serious setback, still less can it be said that it means we have been "stopped." It would seem to us that in addition to Magdeburg we must take Stendahl, Dessau, Torgau, Risa and Meissen (and many points between these towns) before any talk of a direct assault on the Berlin fortified area can be started.

We don't know yet what the Russians are doing on their side of the assault lines, but it does

seem that they are already attacking between Zehden in the elbow of the Oder northeast of Berlin, and Goerlitz. Only they never say what they are GOING TO DO. They say what they HAVE DONE.

The New York Times yesterday had this headline: RUSSIANS HIDE AIM. Yes, the do—from the enemy and from irresponsible correspondents who are ready to buy a scoop at the price of letting the enemy know what is coming. Don't worry—Gen. Eisenhower knows very well what Marshals Zhukov and Konev are doing and are going to do. Isn't that enough, as far as America is concerned? Another N. Y. Times headline of the same date says: Tactical Unity with Red Army Believed Lacking. Believed by whom, may we ask? By Mr. Drew Middleton? Frankly, that is not enough.

The most complicated and delicate operation in the entire history of warfare is being carried out. In fact, it consists in transforming the western and eastern fronts of Germany into a northern and southern front.

One might run from Hamburg to Swinemunde, the other—in a magnet-shaped line from Stuttgart to Heil, along the Czech mountains to Glatz and then back to Linz and down to Klagenfurt and Zagreb. Does Mr. Middleton have to know (and publish) all the intricacies involved? We personally think that Eisenhower, Zhukov and Konev might as well keep them between themselves.

THE Luftwaffe has suffered decisive losses in the last month (the Germans lost 4,139 planes in the west). However, they seem to find enough planes for the Eastern Front, where 50 machines were brought down in combat on April 16.

## 3 Years Raids Destroy 10th of Tokyo

GUAM, April 18 (UP).—The third anniversary of Lt. Gen. James H. Doolittle's raid on Tokyo today found a 10th of that city destroyed by Superfortress raids, more than 50 square miles of Japan's five principal industrial cities in ashes, and her airforce groggy from the loss of 2,813 planes during the past month. The latest blow came this morning

when a fleet of more than 100 Marauder-based B-29s, delivering the fastest one-two punch against Japan on record, bombed six Japanese airfields on Kyushu, southernmost Japanese home island. The blow fell before another 100 B-29s which had hit the same airfields could return to their base. These airfields were staging areas for suicide attacks on the American

forces at Okinawa. A 20th Airforce communique said that from both missions two aircraft were missing. Considerable anti-aircraft fire was encountered, but there was little fighter opposition except over Tachiarai in the northwest part of the island. The other targets—also hit Monday—were airbases at Kanoya, East Kanoya, Izumi, Kokubu and Nittagahara.

PINKY RANKIN



LOOK, LIESBETH, YOU CAN'T TAKE TIME NOW TO FIX ME UP. THE WHOLE TOWN IS WAITING FOR THAT EXPLOSION! SOMETHING MUST BE DONE! YOU'VE GOT TO GO TO THE BOYS.. TELL THEM WHAT HAPPENED.. TAKE THE BOMB WITH YOU.. GIVE IT TO THEM.. MAYBE THERE'S TIME FOR SOMEONE ELSE TO DO THE JOB..



I'LL DO AS YOU SAY, PINKY, BUT I HATE TO LEAVE YOU LIKE THIS.

I DON'T CARE FOR IT EITHER, BUT IT'S NOT IMPORTANT. GET DRESSED AND GO!

